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AGRICULTURAL.

APPLICATION OF MANURE.

There is nothing more neglected among the Farmers of this section, than making and saving manure; and, from what we can see and hear, there is nothing upon which our Farmers need more light and knowledge, than the proper application of manure. It is only a few years since that manure was considered an incumbrance; and it is in the memory of many of our readers that a farmer of this County built his stable over a stream, so that the manure may be washed away without giving him the trouble of hauling it into the gullies or river.

Light is beginning to dawn upon us, and we are constantly asked to publish something practical upon making and applying manures.

The following, upon the "Application of manure," we find in the Rural Carolinian for November, and coming from the pen of Mr. E. E. Evans, a gentleman we personally know to be one of the most intelligent, reliable and practical Farmers of the South, we commend it to the careful study of the Farmers of Western North Carolina:

But I consider, secondly and chiefly, the application of manure with reference to the efficiency of its action. The idea is generally entertained that it makes little difference, as far as the effect is concerned, where we place our manures in the soil; the chief anxiety being to preserve it from loss, and hence the general habit of plowing under, more or less deeply, manures of every description. But experience of late has gone far to establish the fact that manures placed upon or near the surface are far more efficient in their action than when deeply buried in the soil. The practice of placing manures upon the surface has been adopted by many of the best practical farmers, and is sustained by the authority of Boussingault and others. Upon what principle does this depend? I think the chief explanation can be found in the physiology of plants. The analogy between the appropriation of food by animal and vegetable life is by no means perfect. In the one the appropriation is made direct, in the other through the agency of moisture; where moisture is absent the plant will perish, though surrounded by every element of food. This should teach us the importance of so placing our manures in the soil that the descending rains may pass through them, dissolving and bearing their fertilizing matter directly to the roots of our crops. We should remember that plants feed mostly near the surface, and for this reason, the foregoing very high authority (Boussingault) regards it as very important that the manure should be diffused through the superficial soil. Now it is evident that if the manure be deeply buried it will require not only a more thorough saturation of the soil to make it available to the plant, but at the same time the moisture which dissolves the manure will descend still further below the roots, and, upon some soils, never to return. This view is sustained by the striking effects which attend the application of liquid manures. In China, where necessity imposes the highest production, and in the more intelligent and thrifty husbandry of Flanders, manure is used in scarcely any other form, and with results so striking as to challenge belief. It might be suggested that the application of organic manures at or near the surface was in conflict with a due regard to their preservation. But we should remember that the preservation of manure is an object subordinate to the efficiency of their action. We use manures, not to preserve them, but for their effect.

I consider, thirdly, the application of manures, with reference to the proper time of their action. Ordinarily, it is used as food for crops, and, as such, the time at which we desire its action is throughout the entire period of growth, and especially at the time of fruiting. To effect this, it is obviously proper to diffuse the manure through the soil, either in the drill or broadcast, or if it be of a very volatile character, it should be applied at the latest period practicable. But manure is sometimes used as a stimulant, to impart an early and vigorous growth; for this purpose it should be applied in close proximity to the seed, and at the time of planting. Very remarkable results have sometimes followed its application in this way. When the drill machine was first introduced into England, it was found that comparatively a small

quantity of manure drilled in with the seed was productive of better results than a much larger quantity applied in the usual way. This result seemed for awhile to unsettle the whole theory of manuring. The idea was adopted that a larger quantity of manure had hitherto been used than was necessary, and that, consequently, a larger breadth of land might be manured than had formerly been done. But a more extended experience has led to the opinion, that manure thus applied did not owe its efficacy to the amount of plant food furnished, but to its early stimulating effect—thereby placing the plant in condition to appropriate the resources of the atmosphere and the soil. In this view it is evident that this mode of application must be limited to comparatively fertile soils, or to cold and heavy soils. We have seen illustrations of this truth in our own farming; upon strong and heavy soils, manuring corn in the hill at time of planting is generally productive of the best results, while upon thin soils it usually terminates in disappointment.

The foregoing are the leading objects which are to be considered in the application of manures. It will be perceived that these objects are often in conflict, while the principles upon which they depend are numerous and complicated. I will now state, briefly, what I regard as the best mode of using each of our common manures, which I think will be found to accord with the above stated objects and principles.

1. STABLE MANURE.—This, in my judgment, should be applied in the drill, under the bed, and as near the surface as other practical considerations will allow. The chief complaints here are consumption and rheumatism, and both are clearly less prevalent as the soil becomes better drained, the streams and sewers opened and flowing, and field workmen and women better housed and clothed and more intelligently careful. Calculous diseases are almost unknown, and seeing how these cider drinkers' own personal "sewers," are daily flushed, and what buckets full of "slops" are brought down from chambers to be poured on the roots of trees, vines, roses or flowers, it is intelligible enough that not much silt can lodge in the channels through which these full streams of cider flow.

A very noticeable thing here is the excellent condition of the teeth and gums, and the clear red and white of the skin and brightness of the eyes, even to advanced years. I find that a draught of cider seems to cleanse the mouth, dissolving and floating off mucus, and I cannot help thinking that its mild acid regularly used is very beneficial. The poorer people will swig down mugs of inferior, sour cider just as if it were going down a large metal funnel, and one cannot help wondering at their throats, just as we wonder at the hands of men who can grasp live coals or red hot poker.

These men are as hearty and healthy and as strong, if not crippled by rheumatism, as any men anywhere. They never taste spirits or care about them, but their wives, who are much exposed to bad weather too, are fond of tea and like to get a drop of rum or gin in it.

ORCHARD GRASS.

We have no knowledge of the value of this grass for fattening cattle; but we think our dairymen have yet to learn how valuable it is for their purposes. It is sown through this section hardly by one farmer in twenty—why, we do not know, excepting that it would be an innovation on the routine system of clover and timothy, which has been in vogue for a hundred years.

Orchard grass is one of the very earliest to start in the spring. It not only comes forward early, but it grows continuously through the season. No other grass is so little affected by drouths, or will bear without injury heavy stocking. It seems to grow and keep green till almost new-years, and is most emphatically a permanent pasture, lasting many years, improving the soil by the radiation of its numerous fibrous roots, and will crowd out daisies and most other vegetation. It wants to occupy the ground solely.

Orchard grass is, however, the most unsuitable of all grasses for the lawn or grass plot around the house, on account of its rank growth and tendency to grow in bunches. This is obviated in the field only by thick sowing, which should not be less than two bushels per acre. For hay it should be cut quite young—and a good plan is to sow clover with it. This lasts a couple of years, when the orchard grass will crowd it out and take possession. An orchard grass sod, on being plowed up, is always found to be black and rich. It is an ameliorator and improver of the soil.—*Practical Farmer.*

It is not until the flower has fallen off that the fruit begins to ripen. So in life it is when the romance is past that the practical usefulness begins.

THE MAKING AND DRINKING OF CIDER IN ENGLAND.

EDITORS COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.—Herefordshire and Devonshire are the cider counties pre-eminent. All the farmers make it for their own family use and for their hands. It is the daily drink of men, women and children, and the only drink of many, as beer is in other places. No laboring man is expected to work with a less supply than two quarts a day, usually three, and farmers whose cellars and orchards both happen to run dry, must either buy apples or cider, or give up farming.

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS.

This general and constant use of cider gives an opportunity of determining its effects as a beverage, and apart from the tyrannical craving which it creates, in common with all fermented drinks, and the consequent burden on poor families, it does not seem to have any injurious effects physiologically, but rather the contrary. Life is protracted in Herefordshire to an average of five per cent. beyond the high average of England generally; and I have just read of a Christmas party in Bedford, Devonshire, where there were twenty present who were upwards of 80 years of age. It is reported that, at a grand show in Hereford, in the seventeenth century, twelve Morris dancers with their musicians, &c., 18 in all, made up an average of 102 years, their Maid, Marian, being a sprightly lass of 120! I have several times seen here a lively old lady of 94, walking at a good pace, miles from home, with her sight, hearing and voice quite good, and such strength of body as enabled her to lease (glean) wheat ears in the stubble through all the harvest. An old gentleman of 87, goes whistling over his farm with his hedge bill, weeding hook or gun in his hand. I saw him one day at a railway station too late for a train which would save him a twelve mile walk, and when urged to wait for the next train, he began to jig a hornpipe to convince them that the walk was nothing for a boy like him! A fine, jovial, chirruping old boy he is too, with eyes and ears as quick as a bird's, and quite a bloom on his wrinkled cheek.—These are two samples of many all around.

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CARE OF THE APPLES.

The apples used for cider are of a different class from those used for dessert, or cooking. They are at the same time sweet (when fully ripe) and astringent, both these qualities being essential for making good keeping cider. They are generally called bittersweets, and those that are most valued now for great yield and rich dense juice are the sorts all of one type, and are called Normans, the original stock having been brought from Normandy, where cider is largely made and used. Care is taken even in gathering the windfalls to separate the sorts, placing those which mature together in the same heap, and those heaps are made on a clean smooth bottom of grass, and leveled off with the back of a handrake to about 12 or 15 inches deep. In this way the fruit is found to keep with least rot or loss of flavor, or what is worst of all, nauseously tasting, ruinous mouldiness. Sometimes—indeed often—it is found an advantage to mix sorts, some supplying

sweetness, others astringency and flavor. The latest apples, maturing in November or even December, are usually the richest, and in this mild climate cider-making goes on sometimes till Candlemas (Feb 2d, which is moving day here,) and the cellars are mostly above ground, with grating windows, over which a bag is hung in the half a dozen nights of sharp freezing. Some strew a covering over the apples as a protection against frosts, but it is agreed that it is very seldom that they are hurt by frost, and that otherwise the covering is injurious as well as inconvenient. The cider is found to "work" (ferment) better in the open air than in any enclosed room, but a shed-roof is an advantage because of hoops becoming loose if exposed to alternate wetness and drying.

THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

As soon as a lot of apples become so mellow as to have their fullest sweetness and to crush almost like a boiled potato, without the cracking noise with which an unripe apple breaks, they are ground at once; and roller mills, much like those used in America, are now preferred, it being found quite useless labor to grind up all the skins and seeds, as they used to do with the idea of improving flavor and keeping qualities. After being ground, the whole "must" is sometimes left to stand twelve hours or more in tubs before pressing, in order to extract more color from the skins and pulp. Viscidity and muddiness of this must is an indication of richness. The must from the Norman apples looks like a thick mud of clay and water, or like the washing of iron ore. After pressing, the juice is placed either in a large open vat or in an ordinary hoghead or barrel not quite full, to "fine." If the weather is warm, and especially if any unripe apples have been mixed among those ground, a hasty fermentation will soon set in, and the liquor will be covered with white bubbles of ascending gas.—This state of things is dismaying to the cider-maker, threatening harsh, sour drink, and is very difficult and often impossible to control. Drawing off into another vessel is the usual course, and, as it always checks fermentation (perhaps by cooling the liquor,) although it acidifies or flattens by admitting oxygen and allowing spirit and carbonic acid gas to escape, it is the better choice between two evils. Sometimes, when the juice is rich and sweet and the weather cool, the juice will remain torpid for a length of time, and this is a distress too, because it threatens to protract the fining into the dead of winter. The course which makes the cider-maker happy is to see a dark brown scum form on the top of the cider, with few white bubbles. If this rises freely, the muddy cider will be clear and bright in three or four days, and when it is clear the crust begins to crack. This stage is watched for closely, and when it arrives the cider is drawn off just above the lees, and put into a hoghead, with glad assurance of its being "good drink," and requiring probably only one more racking. If this move is delayed a few hours too long, the lees begin to rise with a second fermentation, the cider just now clear, becomes turbid again, and this last stage is worse than the first, for this fermentation is difficult to manage, and repeated rackings, with loss of sweetness, strength, color and flavor, attend it.

The fermentation of cider exhibits rather different phenomena from those attending perry (pear juice) or wines, but all seem to be governed by some laws of nature that are not yet searched out. Probably electric conditions may have something to do with it. Like the flow of sap in the spring, it is evidently promoted by diurnal changes of temperature, as alternate coldness at night and warmth during the day. A famous English chemist is said to have declared in his last illness that he had spent many years in the endeavor to master the fermentation of cider, but without success. Antiferments are advertised here, but their use is not favored by makers or drinkers, because the cider has not the flavor or "tang" that they are accustomed to. Sulphite of lime is probably the constituent of some. Prof. A. H. Church of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, informed me that he has found the bisulphite or sulphite of soda in two antiferments that he has analyzed.

The lees from under the cider are strained, first through one of the horse-hair cloths used in pressing the cheeses, laid in a wide, shallow basket on the press-stand, then through a canvas bag. A very deeply colored, bright liquor is obtained in large quantity, but, having been exposed so much to the air, it is flat and little disposed to ferment, and is useful to mix with cider that is either

working too actively or is deficient in color. It is one among the apparent caprices of fermentation that sometimes the dregs or fecula will chiefly "work up," forming a thick scum, and sometimes down, giving a great quantity of lees. Cider is sometimes allowed to remain on a bed of lees, because there it is usually more completely fermented—its sugar more completely changed into alcohol—but it is apt to become harsh, and the best makers rack it, to have it entirely clear of lees. When lees, taken from under old strong cider, are poured out, if hogs, dogs, stock or bees can have access, they drink them greedily, and one of the most ridiculous sights conceivable is to see a lot of hogs drunk after a carouse of this sort. The noise and strife, sickness and grotesque movements, are beyond description.

In handling the fruit, must and liquor, many contrivances have been developed by long experience, which make the work go more easily and comfortably. The apples are gathered from the heap by a wooden scoop which slips easily between them and the ground without cutting either. It takes up about a peck at a time, to be emptied into a deep bushel basket, and is an excellent contrivance for its special use.

Iron is disliked about cider mills because of its imparting a dirty black color, and lead because of its poisonous salts. Stone is chiefly used here for the rollers and pressed and receiving cistern. Many cases occur of fatal poisoning from the use of white lead in putting together or repairing cider casks. On a cask being emptied it is allowed to air by leaving both the bung and tap-holes open; or, if the lees are spirituous, it keeps well by closing both. If only one is left open, offensive mould will form, the taste and smell of which can only be eradicated by fire. Strong cider is very preservative of wood, and some ancient casks have the exterior all fretted with worm holes and decay while the interior shell is brown and sound, whether it has been exposed to air or not.

In racking, a large tap is used and a corresponding hole made at the side of the smaller one. The cork used just fits so that it can be driven in to admit of pushing the tap in. Old cider sells here at 6d. (12 to 15 cents) per gallon. W.

REMEDY FOR COLIC IN MULES AND HORSES.

EDITORS SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR:—Having for the last twelve years been dealing in stock, and farming for about the same length of time, I have had a large experience in stock, and tried various remedies for colic. Just after making the following remedy complete, (the most valuable of all I ever saw used,) I had the opportunity of trying it on one of the worst cases I ever saw. A mule was in the jaws of death. I prepared the remedy and it was given, and the mule was led off to die—this was about night, the next morning the mule was at the gate as well as ever, with the exception of soreness. The remedy was this: take 2 tablespoonsful of mustard, (let the mustard be good) the same amount of gun-powder, the same of soda, and one tablespoonful of laudanum, put in a pint of good whisky. Put it in a quart bottle, shake well, then add enough water to fill up the bottle. With this drench the animal, and if it should not relieve in the course of thirty minutes, then give another dose. I have tried this remedy on some of the worst cases I ever saw, and it has never failed to make a cure. At some other time I will give you the best mode of preventing colic in mules and horses, and also grubs or bots. I will say this, I never lose a horse from either of these diseases, and seldom ever have a sick animal.

E. W. STEPHENS.

SEEDS.—**EDITORS SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR:**—I was just reading an article in regard to vegetating seeds of apples, peaches, cherries, &c. The seeds should, as the writer says, be kept moist; but there is one thing he does not mention, which is worth all the rest. They should also freeze. I have had more success from that than anything else. For instance, I planted thousands of damson and cherry seeds, perfectly dry, (as they were sent in that way,) from Virginia, and those that were set out in open places in water in the open air to freeze, nearly all sprouted; whereas, not one in 50 not frozen did so. It is the same with apple seeds—planting very shallow may accomplish that object, but deep never.

JOHN CARWELL.

RICE PUDDING.—Two tablespoons of rice to one quart of milk; one cup of white sugar, one cup of raisins. Let it stand in a warm place three hours, and bake one hour.—*Country Gentleman.*

A Column for the Ladies.

In making cake always mix the butter and sugar together until creamy. It is easiest done with the hand. Grease the tins with fresh lard and then line them with writing paper. When cake is baked in layers it will be done before it is colored much, and the paper, when peeled off, will take off most that is brown; if any is left, scrape it off before sticking them together.

Have a quick oven, and if the cake browns too fast spread a newspaper over it.

Dissolve the soda in the milk, and mix the cream of tartar dry into the flour.

Always beat the whites of eggs stiff, and add them at the same time with the flour. Stir the yolks with the butter and sugar, then add the milk, and last the flour and whites.

By a teaspoonful is meant, in these recipes, a medium sized teaspoon even full.

Dry coffee sugar makes lighter cake than the pulverized. For frosting, one teacup of sugar to the white of one egg is sufficient.

White Sponge Cake.—Beat the whites of ten eggs very light, and add to the same quantity of flour and sugar as above. Be careful not to stir much after the whites are in.

California Cake.—Seven ounces sugar, four ounces butter and yolks of three eggs; three tablespoonfuls milk, half a teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful lemon; six ounces flour, a teaspoonful cream tartar and the three whites beaten.

Corn Starch Cake.—Six ounces sugar and three of butter; half a teacup of sweet milk and one-third of a teaspoonful of soda; three ounces flour, three of corn starch and a small teaspoonful cream tartar; whites of three eggs beaten. After all are together, stir about ten minutes. This needs no flavoring and is just enough for a small round loaf or for four layers.

Sponge Cake.—Stir the yolks of five eggs with eight ounces of sugar and add a teaspoonful of flavoring extract. Beat the whites stiff and add with five and a half ounces of flour, in which is mixed half a teaspoonful cream of tartar. No soda is used. Mix very lightly only just enough to get the materials together, and pour into a deep square tin. Have the oven rather hotter than for the other cake, and bake to a pale brown.

Snow Cake.—Four ounces butter and twelve ounces sugar; one teacup sweet milk and half a teaspoonful of soda; half a teaspoonful flavoring—bitter almond is best, as it does not color—ten ounces flour and one teaspoonful cream tartar; whites of four eggs. This makes a deep, square-tin loaf, or two small, narrow tins. It will look loose from the tin when done, but will not fall if not quite baked enough—about three-quarters of an hour is sufficient. A cup of zante currants added is very nice.

To Cure Hams and Shoulders.—The following recipe has been used twenty years:—For every twenty pounds of meat take one pound of salt, one ounce of pepper, one ounce of saltpetre, one-fourth pound of sugar or molasses; rub the fleshy part of the meat with this mixture once a week for three weeks; then hang up as they grew, stub downwards, so as not to leak out the liquid.

For Sausage, use one-half pound of salt; one ounce of sage, one ounce of pepper, and a little ginger if you desire.

APPLE PUDDING.—Line a pudding dish with nice light biscuit dough, very short and rolled thin. Put upon it a layer of sweetened apple-sauce, tart and well seasoned. Put upon this a layer of spread bread and butter, hastily dipped in milk, into which press raisins, English currants or dried cherries; then cover with another layer of apple-sauce; then bake, and when done, put upon it a soft frosting, made of the whites of two eggs and a little fine sugar. Return to the oven to brown, and serve with a liquid sauce.

This is my method. Rub half a cup of butter and a large cup of good brown sugar together, with a heaping spoonful of flour or corn starch, until creamy. If they will not rub nicely, add a little boiling water. When ready pour over a quart or more of boiling water, and set to scald ten minutes, stirring quite constantly. Put a cinnamon stick to boil in, or lemon peel, and add nutmeg at last. A small half teaspoon of tartaric acid is quite necessary, and some think a few spoonfuls of currant wine an addition. I hope some of my readers will try this; nothing can exceed it in the pudding line.—*Ibid.*

SWEPSON, LITTLEFIELD AND OTHERS.

The Jacksonville Board of trade lately had a meeting held, if one may judge from the report of its proceedings, for special laudation of Geo. W. Swepson. Two of its principal spokesmen were his lawyers, then just returned from New York. When, in the progress of the meeting, Judge James M. Baker, by way of dissent, made some reference to Gen. Littlefield, he appears to have been promptly interrupted, and Messrs. Sanderson and L'Eagle (I quote from the Jacksonville Union.) "stated that Mr. Swepson repudiated the action of Gen. Littlefield." Littlefield, it is not denied, was Swepson's agent before the late Legislature of Florida for the promotion of Swepson's schemes. And, as has been charged, by the use of Swepson's money and by drafts drawn as his agent, procured the passage of the monstrous Railroad bill then enacted. "After the passage" (I now quote from an editorial in the Union of August 3d, written before the editor had seen Swepson,) "of the bill, came the little piece of rascality by which an important provision, intended expressly to secure the State against fraud was stricken out." And we suppose it is this "little piece of rascality," on the part of Littlefield, which the advocates of Swepson, now that the rascality has been exposed, tell us Swepson has repudiated. And I have no doubt Swepson told them so—in words. But how about his acts? Do they show that he repudiates Littlefield? Not a bit of it. Why do I say so? For this reason: At the meeting of the corporators, under that very bill, in New York, for the purpose of organization, held after the "rascality" had been detected and exposed, there were present Swepson, Littlefield, Requa, Sanderson and Hunt, they five and no more. And they elected Littlefield President of the Company, with a salary of five thousand dollars! Does that look much like the repudiation of Littlefield's action by Swepson, or by Sanderson, or by Requa, or by Hunt? They thus elected him, in the language of the Jacksonville Union of August, "when the truth of the charges are patent upon the face of the bill." And when the gentlemen elected, to use the words of the same paper, "is publicly charged with having procured the commission of the fraud and has never denied the charges."

The italics are those of the Union. Call you that "repudiating"? Messrs. Sanderson and L'Eagle? DUAL.

THE WALL STREET GAME.—The London newspapers, says the Richmond Dispatch, don't understand the gamblers in Wall Street. They wonder that millionaires should upset all financial order when their own wealth should give them the greatest interest in its preservation. The London papers should know that many of the millionaires have accumulated their gains by financial disorder. In the ups and downs of paper money and stocks they have acquired their wealth, and gamblers like they can't keep out of the game by which they have thriven. If a panic won't come naturally, why they will make one by strategy. It is all the same, so it is a panic, and the stocks and greenbacks begin to hop up and down as the gamblers pull the strings. As for ultimate security they rely on Government, and are sure it will redeem its promises. With that ultimate assurance they go to work, and would be happy to reduce Government credit for the time as low as Confederate bonds in March 1865, no matter how much misery their tricks may occasion. The embarrassment of commerce and the ruin of many thousands of men better than themselves are nothing to them. They have no honesty, moral sensibility, and are not at all disturbed by the wails of a nation. There must be some uncommon wrath in store for these rascals. —Charlotte Times.

A disgraceful scene occurred at a meeting of the City Council of Charleston on Thursday evening. Some of the members denounced the Mayor in the severest terms, and were equally as bitter in their allusions to each other. Alderman T. J. Mackey and his nephew, E. W. M. Mackey, had a war of words, during which the former drew a pistol and fired on the latter, not doing any damage, however. He fired three shots during the melee, and afterwards apologized for the little indiscretion.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The telegraph has informed us that Mr. Davis has reached his home in Mississippi, where, we understand, it is his intention to remain among his friends for the balance of his life. That politicians may not be misled, the Picayune asserts that Mr. Davis will not and cannot, under any possible circumstance, be induced to enter into the politics of the day, or accept any position in public life. As to this he is content to be of the past; as to works of material usefulness, he desires to be of the present.

His Excellency Governor Holden has commissioned Judge Henry to hold special terms of the Superior Courts as follows:

For the county of Rutherford, first Monday, February, 1870.
For the county of Polk, last Monday, January, 1870.
For the county of Cleveland, third Monday, February, 1870.
These courts will be held until business is disposed of. Only civil cases will be tried.

OUR STATE BONDS.

The "Gov." has recently sent the following dispatch to Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., of New York, relative to our State Bonds:

"RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 27, 1869.
To Henry Clews & Co., Bankers N. Y.
"The State will pay all her debts, principal and interest. The interest on the special tax bonds will be paid, no matter what happens, and do not see why the special tax should not go up to eighty or more."
W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor of North Carolina.

The State may at some time be able to "pay all her debts, but Heaven knows it will not take place under this or any similar State Government. With corruption in every department, with roguery and rascality permeating every branch of public business, with crime and lawlessness stalking rampant throughout the land, with a corrupt Executive and equally corrupt satellites, it is a very easy matter to "see why the special tax bonds should not go up to eighty or more."

Thirty-eight cents upon the dollar for the Bonds of North Carolina! Such a state of things could only have resulted from the fraudulent administration of our financial system. It is idle to say it could not have been managed better. It only requires honesty, which is sadly wanting among those into whose hands the credit and good name of our State is placed.

Fraud, and unblushing fraud, is at the bottom of it all, and fraud will continue to disgrace and ruin us until we have ousted from their places and driven from our limits the unprincipled authors,—Governor, Legislators, Carpet-baggers, "Ring" and all.—Tarboro Southern.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.—The additional returns received yesterday indicate beyond a doubt the success of the regular Democratic Conservative ticket in every county in the State. So far as is known no Republican has been elected, even in the county officers, and with one or two exceptions, no independent candidate. The vote cast in the counties is larger in proportion than that of Baltimore city, and whenever the issue was doubtful the Republican ticket has been defeated by greatly increased majorities. Thus, Washington county gives a Democratic majority of more than four hundred votes over that of the last Presidential election, and considerably above that given at the election for Governor in 1867. The State Legislature will be composed, as heretofore, entirely of Democratic Conservatives.

A WONDER!—The Editor of the Hillsboro Recorder "interviewed" Gov. Holden last week, and if we are to judge the true feeling of his Excellency by this report of the Editor, we should be compelled to pronounce "our beloved" the very quintessence of purity, ardently wishing peace, and free from all partisan influences. But unfortunately, neither the Recorder or the Standard can stuff such nonsense down the throats of the respectable people of North Carolina. His conduct during the past few years has given the lie to all such professions and he can never again reinstate himself in the confidence of a people whom he has so basely insulted and abused.

In the same issue of the Recorder we notice that the late proclamation, so universally condemned, is inserted as an advertisement! and marked 3 times! Eh!

THE STONEWALL DISASTER.—Scenes and Incidents.—A telegram from Cairo, Illinois, to a St. Louis paper says:

"A most revolting termination of a struggle for life was when one victim stabbed and killed another, and was soon after drowned himself. A group of men in the water sought to save themselves by the aid of a floating bale of hay, which was too small to float them all.—A savage contest arose for its possession, all struggling to obtain a lodgment upon it, when one, more desperate than the rest, was roused to demoniac passion, and drawing a knife, plunged it into a companion's body, and the lifeless form rolled over into the current, which was reddened by his blood. The act of the fiendish impulse was speedily avenged, for the whole party are believed to be drowned."

NORTH CAROLINA HOME FIRE COMPANY.—PROMPT PAYMENT OF A LOSS.—We mentioned some days ago, that the barn of Dr. F. N. Mullen, of South Mills, Camden county, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 9th of October—the work of an incendiary. Dr. Mullen was insured on the property in the North Carolina Home, of this city, to the extent of \$1,900. Although the company is allowed, by its charter, ninety days within which to settle for losses, it has promptly paid this one within less than twenty days after information of the fire, and that, too, without exacting a cent of deduction in the way of discount for the unexpired portion of the time.

This fidelity and promptness are most commendable. A company which thus discharges its obligations, without wrangling or attempt at abatement, is sure of success, because it deserves it. We are pleased to hear that its business is growing at a rapid rate.—Sentinel.

FIRE—GREAT EXCITEMENT—LOSS ABOUT \$15,000.—The Grocery Store of Mr. Jordan Womble, Sr., on Hargett street, was destroyed by fire last night—the work, no doubt, of an incendiary. His loss is estimated at \$15,000—his entire stock was lost.—Ral. Standard.

Asheville News and Farmer.

Thursday, November 11, 1869.

ROBERT M. STOKES, Editor.

TERMS.—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:
\$3.00 per annum. \$1.50 for six months.
Country produce taken, at market prices, for subscription.

CLUB RATES.—FOR CASH:
Five Copies, \$10 50. Ten Copies, \$20 00.

The Gospel of the Grace of God is preached, Lord willing, every evening, with the exception of Tuesday, at 7 30 P. M., in the Hall above Mr. Aston's Store.—John G. C. 54 v.
"Whoso eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath eternal life."

Railroad Meeting.
There will be a meeting of the Citizens of Asheville this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Court House, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Railroad meeting to be held at Spartanburg, S. C., on the 16th, to devise means to build a Railroad from Spartanburg to Asheville. MANY CITIZENS.

We are compelled to omit some articles prepared for this week.

A few loads of Wood would be very acceptable at this Office about this time. Those owing us will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Finding it impossible to fatten a few Shoats in our pen on oak leaves, we would like to get a few bushels of Corn to "mix in" with them.

We have concluded to change our day of publication back to Thursday. By publishing on Friday we miss two important mails and our paper remains at this Post Office a week.

By the Spartanburg papers we learn that the Rev. — Gamewell died in that town last week. Truly can it be said of him "He was a man in whom there was no guile."

We had the pleasure of meeting our friend, W. P. Welch, Representative from Haywood County, on Monday last. He is on his way to Raleigh to resume his duties as a Legislator. We shall hear from him often during the next session of that body, if they attempt to reenact some of the scenes they exhibited last year. Pink is a man of talent, honest and fearless, and bound to make his mark in the political arena.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

We have made arrangements to have full reports of the transactions of our Legislature, during the session to commence next Monday, by a special correspondent at Raleigh. If our people would keep themselves posted upon the doings and sayings of that body, they should subscribe for the "News" at once. There will be stirring times, and the people should watch the movements of their law-makers. Our correspondence will be spicy, reliable, and fearless.

We are informed that Mr. Hodge, a citizen of Rutherford had a mule stolen on Thursday last week. The thief was followed by Mr. H. to Reedy Patch Gap, on the Asheville road, but escaped.

By the Visitor, we learn that a sad accident occurred to Mr. H.'s son when the father was preparing to follow the mule thief. While loading a pistol it fell on the floor and was discharged. The ball entered the little fellow's leg and fearfully shattered the bone.

The report published in the Rutherford Visitor that "not less than four colored laborers have been killed on the Eastern Division of the W. N. C. R. R. within a few weeks, from accidents in the tunnel and deep cuts," has not a word of truth in it.

Why do the Rutherford papers seem so anxious to publish such reports against our road? This is not the first of the kind we have noticed.—Will they correct this, or will they do as before,—not notice it.

Messrs. BISSINGER, GERSTLE & Co., from Knoxville, are now opening, in the Store opposite the "News" office, a very extensive Merchant Tailors' establishment, where everything of the latest styles and best make, for gentlemen's wear, can be found. As soon as their stock is fairly opened we shall give a more detailed description.

Our friend J. W. Schartle has associated himself with them. This fact alone is sufficient guarantee to our people that all work done there will be executed in the very best manner. See their advertisement.

We understand there is a very peculiar stone now owned by a gentleman in Haywood County, which, it is claimed, has the invaluable property of drawing out all impurities in any part of the body, if properly applied. Here is the very thing we have been hunting for. It is the very thing to suit the times. We hope our legislature will lose no time in purchasing it and ordering its application to the breast of each member of that body, the officers of the State and all our railroad Presidents and Directors—particularly to such as are Presidents of Railroads in this State and in Florida also.

We are informed the owner only asks \$15,000 for the Stone. Dirt cheap at one hundred times that sum, merely to purify the breasts of the Presidents and ex-Presidents of our roads.

The Carolina Farmer.
The first number of this journal, as a weekly, has been received. We pronounce it the handsomest weekly in the South. We have carefully examined it, in all its "make-up," and could not find a point upon which we could hang a suggestion that would improve it. In its contents we can find nothing to complain of, except a want of communications from the intelligent Farmers and Planters in the two Carolinas.—This is no fault of the Editors, and we hope it will be remedied by those who have information to impart and whose duty it is to aid the enterprising Editors and Publisher.

That the weekly Farmer will be a success we have not the least doubt. It is in the hands of men who are determined to make it successful. As a weekly Farmer's Family Journal, it has no superior, and being a Southern journal it should gather around it the influence of every Southern man and woman. It is published at Wilmington, by W. H. Bernard, at the low price of \$2 per annum.

Keep Your Temper, Gentlemen.

The last issue of the News, raised quite a fuss in the "ring" family. Keep cool, gentlemen, you will make nothing by fuming. Such conduct only makes our suppositions more apparent. We have only fired a few grape and canister as yet. If the position of the "ring" don't change soon you will hear the booming of one or two shells that will cause a scattering in the Camp.

The people are beginning to get restless under the heavy load of Railroad taxation, while the bonds of the Road are only worth 38 cents on the dollar, and no money as yet to build the Road.—They want to know whose fault it is. They know that they are called upon to pay the interest on \$7,000,000 of bonds that are now in the hands of an irresponsible man, charged with fraud and corruption, and they demand some light upon the transactions. They don't like the Committee that was appointed to go to New York to investigate the financial condition of the road. They think Swepson ought to have made a full report at the late meeting, and saved the expense of that Committee. New York is a bad place for some people. It is the great center of corruption and rascality, and few of our honest mountain men can withstand the "insinuating ways" of the great money rascals of the metropolis.

The people also wish to know the use of finely fixing up and furnishing a President's Office at Asheville, if the President has to have his office in New York.

They want to know which cup the "little joker" is under. So long as you hold your hand over their eyes, they will suspect that you intend to cheat, and you cannot blame them.

They also want to know who did and who did not vote for Littlefield, for Director first, and then for President.

They also wish to know why the Stockholders Meeting was held with closed doors. Then it was that their suspicions were fully aroused.

They are also anxious to know how it is that men who pretend to be opposed to Littlefield and his party, and who are powerless to prevent fraud or corruption, can risk their reputation by continuing in their company and acting with them. The people think that honest men would fear contamination.

There is another little matter that the people are enquiring about, which is this: When the road was first organized it was said that \$150,000 was paid in by private Stockholders—the 5 per cent. on the Stock subscribed. Now, they ask, where and how has that money been disposed of. They hope the gone-to-New-York Committee will tell all about that.

The people further wish to be informed as to whether any bonds have been sold, what for, and where the money has been deposited, if any were sold. The people have heard that two millions of bonds have been sold, but the fact that no money has been placed in the Treasury of the road, and the Contractors, Engineers and other employees of the road have not been paid, makes them suspect that there is some rascality going on, consequently they think the Directors should tell them if the report of sale is true or false. If true, the people are anxious to have the Contractors paid, for they owe largely to the people for the provisions they have used.

The people wish to be informed upon these matters, and they look to the Directors for the information, and will hold those Directors to a strict account if any wrong is committed against their road.

Build Houses.

What are our real Estate owners thinking of in not building house? Not a house or a room can be rented at this time in Asheville, and not one is being built, although there are a number of persons here and on their way to this place wishing to settle among us. When they come and find no place to put their families in they will assuredly leave in disgust, and spread the news abroad that there is no room in Asheville for new comers. Unfortunately most of the building lots are owned by a few individuals, who appear to rest perfectly easy and indifferent as to whether the population increases or not.

These stand-still people are an injury instead of a benefit to any growing town. We are told that no one has the money to build with. This is not the real truth. There are men owning fine building lots here who, if they had the proper spirit of enterprise could and would build a number of small houses that would be rented before they were finished, at high rents. There are persons here now, from a distance, who would buy small houses, but such property cannot be had for anything like reasonable prices just because rents are so high and houses so scarce. Small, four-room houses can be built cheap and rented or sold at once.

We are aware that building materials are dear—lumber \$1.75 per 100 feet, bricks \$10 per 1000. If men would show a disposition to build, and encourage the establishment of one or two good saw mills in our neighborhood and invite a few brickmakers to come here, these high prices would tumble down fast. We honestly believe that if fifty houses were built here this winter every one would be occupied directly they were finished, or sold at paying prices. And unless something of this kind is done, instead of improving, our town will do as the Irishman told his friend, "take a renegade step and advance backward." Don't tell us you are waiting to see where the Railroad depot is to be located. The best way to have it come near the town is to make the town of sufficient importance to force its location near it. Your present don't-care conduct really encourages its location to be made some distance from you. Build up the town, encourage the tide of emigration which is now so evidently setting in towards this place from all sections, and you will exercise a commanding influence for the location of the Railroad depot. On the other hand, fold your arms, stand as indifferent lookers on, and it is not probable that you may lose it. Then where will your high-priced property be? We call upon you, real estate owners of Asheville, to take warning in time, for we tell you there are strong influences at work against you, not only to deprive you of the depot, but of other equally important advantages. The prosperity of the town depends entirely upon its present inhabitants. If they do nothing to build it up and encourage strangers to come and help them, other points will step forward and profit by their indifference and want of public spirit.

New Subscribers—What we Think.

We return our thanks to Mr. Hartgrove, at Pigeon River, for a good club of new subscribers. This is the first club we have had the pleasure of acknowledging this year, but we hope it will not be the last.

We have not the least doubt that at every Post office to which we now send our paper there could be a list of from five to ten names added, if some friend at each office would interest himself for us. It does seem to us a disgrace to the Conservative people of this Congressional District that only about four hundred and fifty of them take the only paper published within their bounds, that is devoted to their interest. Buncombe alone should give us that number of subscribers.

We think we have cause to complain of the Conservative people of Western North Carolina. They deserve to be under the present Radical rule all their lives. They certainly are not worthy the time, labor and expense necessary to publish a journal to defend their principles, for they care not one jot whether such a paper lives or dies.

We have only two Radical names on our books, and in the way of advertising and job work every Radical would rather pay double or treble prices to their own paper than permit us to do it at half price, and we commend them for it. But no such spirit animates the Conservative people. So little do they care for their political principles and so contemptibly mean are most of them that, though they know we have not the government and "ring" patronage to support our paper, without any local business, they seldom ask us to do any work without threatening to take it to the Radical office unless we will do it cheaper. We receive no patronage at all from Radicals, but the Conservatives contribute largely to the support of the Radical press and, as a consequence, assist in disseminating Radical principles. The partisan decision of Judge Brooks forced a large number of our friends to pay to the Radical press hundreds of dollars for Bankrupt advertising at exorbitant charges, while the State and Federal Governments have made it "fat and flourishing," and still those who hate its principles fondle on and feed it as often as they see opportunity.—Will such a people achieve political success? Do they deserve it? Let them answer.

We are pleased to state that the reports which reached us last week that Mr. Rufus Miller and the colored man, Elias, had died from wounds received, are not true. They are both "alive and kicking," and bid fair to spend many a "Happy Christmas" upon this mundane sphere. We have tried hard to make our report of the deaths appear true, but we could not find a member of the League or Ku Klux to help us get up a funeral.

A Falsehood Nailed.
With pleasure we republish the following, which we find in the New York Tribune. If such evidence will not disabuse the minds of the Northern people of the impression, so persistently and maliciously propagated by the Radical press of this State, that Northern men, or Union men, were not safe, in life and property, among us, then we know not what will convince them.

We heard a letter from a Northern man read, a few days ago, in which he stated it was reported that travellers from the North were charged higher prices than Southerners, by our Hotel Proprietors. This is another foul slander and a moment's reflection will convince any and the most unprincipled jackanapes of its falsity. Our Hotel keepers receive a large share of their patronage from the North, and they are not such fools as to kill the goose that lays golden eggs for them.

Western North Carolina.
Sir: Having heard and read, while living in Wisconsin, of outrages committed upon the persons and property of Northern men who had emigrated to the South, and of proscription, I had some grave doubts as to the expediency of leaving there to reside south of Mason and Dixon's line; and, indeed, nothing but an imperative necessity, by reason of impaired health, with the promise of ultimate recovery, could have induced me to take such a seeming risk. Since my arrival in this place, nothing to my knowledge has escaped the lips of any resident of Asheville calculated to make me feel that I am "a stranger in a strange land." On the contrary, I have been so kindly and courteously treated as to make me realize the fact that I am an American citizen among my countrymen. No man who may come here need fear insults, questionings as to his political sentiments, injuries to person or property, or social proscription. So long as he abides by the existing laws, he is treated as any law-abiding citizen is in the North, and has all the privileges of one of the old residents of the place. The people accept the equality of the negro before the law; social equality they will not permit any more than will the generality of the people of the North. The negro has all the rights and privileges here that he enjoys in Massachusetts. The former slaves of the people are provided for by their former masters, with work, and helped by charitable gifts. A gentleman well known to the reading world has thus far been baffled in his efforts to colonize this region with Northern and European farmers, on account of the false impression that a man was not safe here in limb or life or property. The idea is false in the extreme, as I can prove by many Northern men, now residents of the valley of the French Broad River. Any persons desiring further testimony in regard to this matter, may, by addressing me at this point (inclosing a stamped envelope to insure a reply), get the names of persons whom they may address for additional information. Pro bono publico.
H. T. F. GATCHELL.
Asheville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1869.

The Foulk Mills, ten miles North of Greensboro, were burned last week. The Mills had just been put in complete repair. There were several hundred bushels of wheat destroyed. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

For the News and Farmer.

A Letter from the West.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 3, 1869.

MR. EDITOR:—Your issue of the 29th October, reached me this morning. The News, however, comes very irregularly, but as an occasional number makes its appearance, I read it with interest and pleasure.

Looking over the market prices of the issue referred to, and comparing them with those here and further West, I am struck with the singular fact that the rates of living are higher at Asheville than in the West, though Railroads without number run in every direction, and great centres of population afford a variety of markets and at points by no means far distant from each other. For example, I will give the population of the following Cities—any one of which may be reached within 24 hours: Chicago, 300,000; Cincinnati, 200,000; Louisville, 150,000; St. Louis, 250,000; Evansville, 25,000; Indianapolis, 40,000; Springfield, Ohio, 50,000; Springfield, Ill., 25,000; Toledo, 35,000; Milwaukee, 120,000; &c. And as to the vast net work of Railroads that stretch out in every direction, it is only necessary to say that they reach within easy distance of every man's Farm-yard throughout all the West.

I have just returned from a two weeks trip, extending into Wisconsin, over the greater portions of Illinois and across Indiana. I tarried a few days in country places, among some farmers in Illinois, and my observation and information there acquired, satisfies me to one thing, which it seems to me essential for your people to wake up to. And it consists in this—that Railroads do not enhance the prices of produce, but they rather depress them; and their chief value to an agricultural community is to bring in a fresh, vigorous population, and to take out, on occasional trips, the natives of the soil, to feel and see the acting, moving, enterprising life of the busy world.

When your railroads get through Western N. C., if any change comes to the fortunes of your people, it will be through the means mentioned, and not otherwise.

I will give you the comparative list of prices between Springfield, Ill., and Asheville, N. C. I take Springfield simply because of its centrality:

Springfield, Ill.	Asheville, N. C.
Wheat.....\$.55.....	\$1.50
Rye......50.....	1.00
Corn......65.....	1.25
Meal......70.....	1.00
Oats......40.....	.50
Potatoes......25.....	.50
Flour..... 2.50.....	5.00
Bacon......22.....	.20
Butter......50.....	.25
Cheese......18.....	.25

As to Springfield prices, they will nearly average those of the three great cities of the Western triangle, with Chicago at the Northern angle, St. Louis at the Western, and Louisville at the Eastern. The price of corn is higher than usual on account of the great drought in some places, and wet Spring in others. Notwithstanding, however, the low rates of produce, the farmers in the West grow rich. I spent a night with one in Sangamon County, Ill., who went there from Va. 20 years ago, and began his career on rented lands; and now his property is worth \$50,000. It is certainly true, however, that soil on the Western prairies is rich and deep, and every inch of land may be tilled; but it is likewise true, that after a few years, the wild lands stop their heavy yields, and go down into a deadness, not dissimilar to the dead bottoms on Mills River. But they that grow rich by farming; plow deep, rotate their crops and manure constantly and heavily, with fertilizers made on their own farms.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is certainly true that the same thing which will make an Illinois farmer rich on low prices, ought to make a Buncombe farmer rich on high prices.

The good people of Western North Carolina will never be made better off by Railroads; but unless the whole system of agriculture is radically changed, their condition will be made worse. Should the lands be sold low enough to invite immigration, then, the new life and vigor infused into the community will do some good.—But there is no necessity to await the advent of Railroads or new people, if the present occupants of the soil would simply develop the resources of their possessions. The greater yield with the smallest amount of labor, is the true maxim; and to secure this it requires the same principles for Western Carolina that it does for Illinois—deep plowing, rotating of crops and plenty of manuring. Let these things be done, and though the lands of Buncombe may never be made to compare with those of a Western prairie, yet your higher rates and far cheaper labor will soon make up the difference.

I am persuaded that hay would pay in your country in the event of Railroad transportation. Hay is everywhere in demand at \$20 to \$25 a ton; and as to this your Railroads may be of service. They will enable the mower and hay-packer, to get 4 times his present rates for hay, in bales, transported to any market. But to make hay profitable, you must make the yield per acre great, else the mowing and handling will become too expensive. And the deep plowing and ample manuring will make productive meadows. They that begin at once, anticipating the Railroads, will benefit as it regards hay, and be ready to reap their reward at the first snort of the iron horses over their grass lands.

In almost all else, however, the farmer of Western North Carolina will not profit by Railroads, except in an indirect way. His time is now. He can make more money without Railroads, at the prices published by you, by improving his lands, than he can by neglecting them with Railroads touching every corner line of his place, with all the indirect advantages that it is claimed, Railroads always bring.

Why were not some of your representative men at our great National Commercial Convention? Every route to the seas was discussed, but that up the French Broad. No man was there to lift up a voice for the material interests of your interesting country. There were delegates from 35 States and Territories—only two from North Carolina and one from South Carolina. All the other Southern States were well and ably represented. Ex-President Filmore presided. I sent you a bundle of papers giving a full reported account of the proceedings.

Yours, &c.
MARLOW.

Now the election is over, the Cincinnati Gazette, a leading Radical paper of Ohio says: "Let it not be supposed that the people of Ohio endorsed the public credit bill; or that they are in favor, unconditionally, of paying bonds in gold which by the terms of the contract, can be shown to be payable in the currency of the country. If Congress shall devise means that will enhance the value of the greenback dollar and place a new loan upon the market at a low rate of interest, the people will acquiesce; but if a gap of twenty-five per cent. is to remain between the paper dollar and the gold dollar, they will not consent to payment of a debt in the latter that is legally payable in the former. This, upon the bond question, is the meaning of the election. This is the real sentiment in Ohio, and the meaning of the election."

Received by all hands, an best wishes of the Printers voted unanimously

Asheville Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY
EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEWS AND FARMER.
BY CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT.

Wheat, bus.	to 1 50	Tallow, lb.	15
Rye, "	to 1 00	Beeswax, "	30
Corn, "	to 1 00	Molasses, p. gal.	50
Meal, "	to 1 00	Dr. Apples, "	1 00
Oats, "	50	" Peaches, "	1 50
Potatoes, bush, good.	50	Jeans (country) 65 to 1 00	
" sweet "	50	" Cotton Yarn, 0 00a2 25	
Flour, 100lbs	5 00	Feathers, new, lb.	50
Bacon, per lb	20	Leather, sole, "	40 to 50
Butter, "	dull, 25	" upper, "	75
Lard, "	22	" harness, "	65
Chickens, each 15	20	Beef Hides, dry, 00a20	
Eggs, per doz.	00 to 15	" green, 00a20	
Cheese, p. lb.	20	30 Rags, cotton p. lb 2 1-2	
Flaxseed, p. bush.	1 00	Honey, 00 to 15	

First Round of Quarterly Meetings for Asheville District.

Marshall, Circuit, at Spring Creek,	Oct. 23-24
Asheville, Station,	" 30-31
Hendersville, Cir., at Patty's Chapel,	Nov. 6-7
Asheville, Circuit, at Flat Creek,	" 13-14
Brevard, " at Pine Grove,	" 20-21
Catawba, " at Ebenezer,	" 27-28
Burnsville, " at Young's,	Dec. 11-12
Sulphur Springs, at Little Sandy Mush,	" 18-19

JNO. BORING, P. E.

Tobacco! Tobacco!

CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT are my agents to buy Leaf Tobacco, which will be taken in any quantity at their Store. Have it in good condition, the hands will tie up.

ASHEVILLE, Nov. 11. 444

DR. D. J. CAIN,

(LATE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.)

OFFERS his services to the public in the several branches of Medicine. Residence, four miles south of Asheville, near Patton's bridge.

Nov. 11. 444

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

FOR FALL & WINTER

Illustration of a man in a suit.

Bissinger, Gerstle & Co.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Ready-Made Clothing,
MAIN ST., OPPOSITE THE "NEWS" OFFICE,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

We have added to our business, a Wholesale Department,
To which we invite the attention of the Merchants of Western North Carolina. We have now in store and will continue to receive from time to time, a complete

Fall and Winter Stock

—O F—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Piece Goods, Furnishing Goods,

Our Stock will at all times embrace the Newest Styles and Patterns of the Season, consisting of Men and Youths, Boys and Children's Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

Clothing made to order in the Latest Styles and Lowest Prices, by Experienced Tailors.

Mr. J. W. SHARPLE, so long and well known in Western North Carolina, as a very superior workman, will have charge of this Department.

A large stock of Piece Goods always on hand and constantly receiving

A splendid stock of Furnishing Goods, of the latest and most desirable styles.

STOCKS, SCARFS AND CRAVATS,
In endless variety and styles.

Shirts, Collars and Suspenders, of all descriptions.

A large stock of Ladies' Piece Goods, suitable for Ladies' Cloaks.

It is the MODEL CLOTHING STORE of Asheville.

Nov. 11, 1869. 444

Sash and Blind Factory.

I AM now prepared to Manufacture, in the most workmanlike manner, from the best kind of Seasoned Lumber, and at the shortest notice, every style of Doors, Window Sash and Blinds.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF CAPE FEAR BANK NOTES
Wanted at this Office.

If you want a pair of Cork Soles; a nice Breakfast Shirt, or warm pair of Gloves, call at CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT'S.

If you want a genuine Goat Skin Shoe for Winter; a fine Cloak, or a pretty Japanese Poplin, you'll find it at CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT'S.

State of North Carolina. HENDERSON COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

John D. Hyman, Administrator of Joseph Noe, deceased,

vs. David R. Noe, L. C. Noe, Daniel P. Catharine, Buchanan, James, the four last of whom are the children of John Noe, deceased, the three last being Minors; Susan and minor children of Daniel Noe, deceased; Catharine, Julia, Mary, Martha and James all minor children of Margaret Payne, deceased, formerly Margaret Noe, and all of said defendant's heirs at law of Joseph Noe, deceased.

Order of service by Publication. In the above action, it appearing from the affidavit of the Plaintiff that the defendants are non-residents, and the Sheriff having returned on the summons issued in this case that they are not to be found in this county.

1. That a cause of action exists against said defendants.

2. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post Office by the said plaintiff, directed to the said defendants at their usual place of residence, and said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time prescribed by this order, (to-wit: the 18th day of December, 1869.)

Given under my hand and seal of office at Asheville, Henderson County, the 8th November, 1869.

C. M. PACE, Clerk Superior Court.

Nov. 11. 444

State of North Carolina. HENDERSON COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

John D. Hyman, Administrator of William F. Taylor, deceased,

vs. Thomas J. Jarnagin and wife Kate M., Wm. H. Meek and wife Alice, Robert S. Taylor, Wm. S. Creed and wife Tobitha, Aaron Taylor, Clement Taylor, and Adolphus Taylor, the last three being Minors; Samuel Dodson and wife Mary J., James S. Nicholson and wife Matilda, Thomas D. Taylor, William R. Taylor, Russell Pass and wife Margaria, James M. Taylor, James Dodson and wife Narcissa, all of whom reside in Tennessee, George K. Moore and wife Eliza F., who reside in Texas, and Hughes O. Taylor, whose residence is unknown, and all heirs at law of William F. Taylor, deceased.

Order of service by Publication. In the above action, it appearing from the affidavit of the Plaintiff that the defendants are non-residents, and the Sheriff having returned on the summons issued in this case, that they are not to be found in this county.

1. That a cause of action exists against said defendants.

2. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post Office by the said plaintiff, directed to the said defendants at their usual place of residence, and said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time prescribed by this order, (to-wit: the 18th day of December, 1869.)

Given under my hand and seal of office at Hendersonville, the 8th Nov., 1869.

C. M. PACE, Clerk Superior Court.

Nov. 11, 1869. 444

\$15 GET THE BEST. \$20

BUY THE ONLY GENUINE IMPROVED OROIDE GOLD WATCHES,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Oroide Watch Company.

THEY are all the best make, Hunting Cases, finely chased; look and wear like fine gold, and are equal in appearance to the best gold Watches usually costing \$150. Full Jeweled Levers, Gents' and Ladies' sizes, at \$15 each.

Our Double Extra Refined

Solid Oroide Gold Hunting Cases, Full Jeweled Levers, are equal to \$200 Gold Watches; Regulated and Guaranteed to keep correct time, and wear and not tarnish, with Extra Fine Cases, at \$20 each.

No Money is Required in Advance.

We send by Express anywhere within the United States, payable to Agent on delivery, with the privilege to open and examine before paid for, and if not satisfactory returned, by paying the Express charges. Goods will be sent by mail as Registered Package, prepaid, by sending cash in advance.

An Agent sending for six Watches gets an Extra Watch Free, making seven \$15 Watches for \$90, or seven \$20 Watches for \$120.

Also Elegant Oroide Gold Chains,

of latest and most costly styles, for Ladies and Gentlemen, from 10 to 40 inches long, at \$2, \$4, \$6, and \$8 each, sent with Watches at lowest wholesale prices. State kind and size of Watch required, and to avoid bogus concerns order only from THE OROIDE WATCH CO.

148 Fulton Street, New York.

Nov. 5. 443

Asheville Plow Factory.

THE subscribers would inform the Farmers of Western North Carolina, and all others who may want Castings of any kind, that they have procured a large supply of Castings, for smelting, by which they are enabled to turn out any article of Castings, from the heaviest piece of Machinery to a small Skillet, equal in quality to any Northern Castings.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

They are also Manufacturing those celebrated Right and Left-Hand Turning Plows, so deservedly popular in East Tennessee, and so admirably adapted to the lands of this section. They also continue to Manufacture the celebrated

HILLSIDE PLOWS

which have been in use some years here, and are so much called for at this time.

To Railroad Contractors.

We are now prepared to Cast and put up Dirt Cart Wheels and Axles, made from the same patterns as those now almost universally used by Contractors on Northern Railroads, and produced by them to be more expeditious and easier in running than any others.

There is no excuse now for going North or South for any Wood or Iron work for the building of our Railroads, Farm Implements or Domestic Utensils. We can make any of these articles. Give us a fair trial.

CLAYTON & McLELLAN.

Nov. 5. 443

If you want a nice Saddle, call on CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT.

Oct. 22. 441

If you want a fine Goat Skin Shoe for Winter; a fine Cloak, or a pretty Japanese Poplin, you'll find it at CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT'S.

Oct. 22. 441

HOME INSURANCE.

THE COTTON STATES

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

MACON, GEORGIA.

OFFICERS:

WM. B. JOHNSTON, President.
WM. S. HOLT, Vice-President.
GEO. S. OBEAR, Secretary.
JOHN W. BURKE, General Agent.
JAS. MERRICK GREEN, Medical Examiner.
W. J. MAGILL, Supt. of Agencies.

Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000.

Of which \$100,000 safely invested, is deposited to accord with the requirements of the Charter, under the control of the Comptroller General of the State of Georgia, for the Security of Policy Holders.

Guaranteed Capital, \$500,000.

This purely Southern and Home Company, worked on the Mutual plan of distribution of profits, offers all the plans of Insurance and advantages of having accepted said loan to be liquidated by profits. Should its profits however not be sufficient for the full liquidation of the loan before the Policy matures by death or otherwise, the balance will be (as in all Companies) deducted from amount of Policy.

Fifty Per Cent. of the Premium

will be given of desired for which no Note is taken, but simply an acknowledgment from the assured, of having accepted said loan to be liquidated by profits. Should its profits however not be sufficient for the full liquidation of the loan before the Policy matures by death or otherwise, the balance will be (as in all Companies) deducted from amount of Policy.

Terms of Policy Liberal.

No restriction on travel, all Policies non-forfeitable after two full annual premiums are paid. This is not only a Southern institution, but a Home enterprise controlled and directed by our friends and neighbors. Its Capital is larger than any similar enterprise in the South, and its ratio of assets to liabilities (the only true test of soundness,) very much greater. In consequence of its

Solid Monied Basis,

and of the social position and financial integrity of its Managers, we ask your support. We make no war upon other Companies, but urge the advantages offered by, and the unquestioned reliability of this Company, and personally appeal to the friends of Southern Enterprise to make this the best of all investments.

C. H. BROWNING,

Dept. Agt. N. C. Carolina,

St. COLUMBIA, S. C.

J. G. HARDY, Medical Examiner,

Asheville, N. C.

CARD.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 11, 1869.

We the undersigned having examined the Charter and Prospectus of the Cotton States Life Insurance Company, (Parent Office, Macon Georgia) do cheerfully recommend it to the people of North Carolina, as a reliable Southern Institution, Mutual in its working and strictly confined to the business of Life Insurance, with a guaranteed Capital ample for safety, beside \$100,000 securely invested (to accord with the requirements of the Charter) for the security of Policy holders.

(Signed)

COL. WM. JOHNSTON, Charlotte.

Gov. JOHN A. YOUNG, "

MAJOR C. D. DOWD, "

Gov. Z. B. VANCE, "

COL. T. H. BREM, "

THOS. H. WILSON, Esq., "

GEN. WADE HAMPTON, Columbia.

JOSEPH D. POPE, Esq., "

DR. JOHN W. PARKER, "

COL. L. D. CHILDS, "

COL. JAMES G. GIBBS, "

BLANDING & RICHARDSON, Sumter, S. C.

A. A. GILBERT, "

H. P. HAMMETT, Esq., "

Pres't. G. & C. R. R.

Nov. 5. 443

NEW STORE

A AND

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned is now receiving and opening in the Store House, belonging to Mr. HUGH JOHNSTON, on the corner of Public Square and Haywood Street, lately occupied by Mr. S. G. KEER, a large and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

suited to the wants of the people of Western North Carolina, which he is selling at very low prices for

Cash, or Country Produce

of all kinds, for which the highest market prices will be given. He will keep constantly on hand a good supply of

Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,

Upper and Harness Leather, Calf Skins, Fine Family Flour; in fact everything usually found in a well kept Store. I have secured the services of

Mr. S. G. KERR,

who is well known in the community for his fair dealing. Our motto is

"TO LIVE AND LET LIVE."

Those visiting Asheville to purchase, will find it to their interest to call and examine my Stock of Goods. I solicit and will endeavor to merit a fair share of the public patronage.

WANTED.

Five Hundred good Beef Hides, for which I will pay the highest market price in Goods or Cash.

M. P. PENLAND.

Oct. 22. 441

STATE UNIFORMITY.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,

COR. WILLIAM AND JOHN STS., NEW YORK,

PUBLISHERS OF THE

National Series of Standard School Books,

COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING,

adapted for uniform use in the Public Schools of North Carolina, viz:

Parker & Watson's National Readers & Spellers, Davies' Arithmetics, Montith & McNally's Geographies, Montith's History of United States, Beers' System of Penmanship.

Publishers' Descriptive Catalogue, Price List, specimen copies of "Educational Bulletin," mailed free.

For special introductory rates, or other particulars concerning this admirable Series, address the Publishers, or

C. W. LAMBETH,

Publishers' Supt. of Introduction, Raleigh, N. C.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, State Depository,

Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 29. 442

DR. J. M. ZACHARY,

SURGEON & DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY offers his Professional Services to the people of Haywood and Jackson, during the months of October and November. Teeth extracted with little or no pain.

Oct. 8. 440

ANYTHING else you wish, can be found at CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT'S.

Oct. 8. 440

State of North Carolina. BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

William Eller, James Eller, Mary Ann Roberts, Joseph C. Fox and Ann Margaret, Jacob Eller, J. R. Weaver, Joseph James, and Jacob Justice and Saffonia Justice, by Joseph Justice her guardian, ad litem, Susanah T. and Joseph H. Eller by J. A. Reagan, their guardian, John, William, Lowry and Lilly Eller, by A. H. Polk, their guardian, ad litem, and John W. Eller, by A. H. Polk, his guardian, ad litem, Plaintiffs,

vs. George W. Pittman and Wife Elizabeth, Franklin Eller and Nicholas, Gragg, and William Justice, Defendants.

ORDER for service by publication of the

Summons in this case, which is returnable the 10th Monday after the 3d Monday in September, 1869.

In the above case it appears from the affidavit on file and also from the complaint of the Plaintiffs, which was likewise filed at Asheville, in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, for the aforesaid County and State, on the 21st day of September, 1869.

I. That the Defendants, George W. Pittman and Wife Elizabeth, Franklin Eller, and Nicholas, Gragg, and William Justice, cannot after due diligence be found within this State.

II. That the said Defendants are not residents of this State, but have parties therein, and are proper parties to an action, relating to real property in the same. It is therefore ordered,

1. That service of the Summons in this case be made by publication in the Asheville News and Mountain Farmer, a newspaper published in the town of Asheville, and County and State aforesaid, once in each week, for six successive weeks.

2. That a copy of the complaint and of the Summons in this action, be forthwith deposited in the Post Office with the postage thereon paid, and directed to the said Defendants, each at their usual place of residence, if the same be known to the said Plaintiff; and that the said Summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time for publication prescribed by this order.

Given at Asheville, this 21st day of September, 1869.

J. E. REED, C. S. C.

Oct. 1. 439

DESIRABLE PROPERTY.

I NOW OFFER FOR SALE TWO SMALL FARMS, near Asheville; also, several of the best building lots within the Incorporation, viz:

A Lot of about 4 Acres,

near the Female College, capable of division into several building lots.

—ALSO—

15 Lots, of one-half acre each, in Camp Patton. All near enough to the Court House for residences for business men, or for persons wishing to send to the various Schools of the town.

For Terms, inquire of Col. J. M. ISRAEL, in Asheville, or of the undersigned at Spartanburg, S. C.

A. W. CUMMINGS.

Sept. 3. 485

Hazel Green Foundry.

THE undersigned having formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above Foundry, respectfully inform their numerous friends that the works will be resumed NEXT WEEK. Those who are desirous of having their castings made, are urged to send them in at once.

Cane Mills, Mill Machinery,

PLOUGHS and CASTINGS of every description on hand, or made to order at short notice.

Cooking Utensils, Fire Dogs, &c.

Particular attention given to repairing, all such work being done in the neatest manner.

CASTINGS are always prepared to furnish BRASS CASTINGS in whatever quantity required.

TERMS:

Cash, or Merchantable Produce. Old Castings taken in exchange for new work.

CLAYTON & McLELLAN,

Proprietors Hazel Green Foundry,

Asheville, N. C.

Sept. 24. 438

FALL STOCK.

CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT

ARE now making large additions to their already extensive Stock of Goods, embracing

Ladies De Laine, Coburg,

Japanese, Poplins & other Dress Goods, Flannels, &c., &c.

GENTS and LADIES HATS, SHOES & BOOTS,

GROCERIES, SADDLERY, NOTIONS, CROCKERY,

Nails, Iron, Castings, AXES and HANDLES,

Leather, Salt, Blue Stone, COD LIVER OIL,

Heavy Jeans and Cassimeres,

Cotton Yarn and Domestic, and a great variety of other useful and ornamental articles. Call and Examine.

Oct. 8. 440

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By authority of an order of Court, I will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday of my next Superior Court, (November 30th,) at the Court House in Asheville, all the Real Estate of JOSHUA ROBERTS, deceased, consisting of the Plantation on French Broad River, near Asheville, and some Mountain Lands in Haywood, Jackson and Macon Counties.

A credit of one and two years, will be given, purchasers giving bond and security. Title reserved until payment is made.

The Lands will be sold in lots to suit the views of purchasers. Persons wishing to see the premises, can call on Rev. W. M. KERR, on the Roberts' Farm.

ROBT. B. VANCE, Administrator.

Oct. 22. 441

ANGELIC AND NOT SO ANGELIC.
"Our friend, David Barker, Esq.," says an Eastern paper, "who has produced some of the best poetry ever written by a Maine bard, pleased at a little incident that happened to his family, the first occurrence of the kind, gives vent to his feelings in the following imaginative piece:"

MY CHILD'S ORIGIN.
One night, as old St. Peter slept,
He left the door of Heaven ajar,
When through a little angel crept,
And came down with a falling star.
One summer, as the blessed beams
Of morn approached, my blushing bride
Awakened from some pleasing dreams,
And found that angel by her side.
God grant but this—I ask no more,
That when he leaves this world of pain,
He'll wing his way to that bright shore,
And find his way to Heaven again.

Whereupon some fellow of the practical sort,
And without any imagination, and not possessing
the "Divine afflatus," attempts to destroy the
little illusion of David, as follows:
ST. PETER'S REPLY.
Full eighteen hundred years or more,
I've kept my gate securely tyed;
There was no "little angel" strayed,
Nor one been missing all the while.
I did not sleep, as you supposed,
Nor left the door of Heaven ajar,
Nor has a "little angel" left,
And gone down with a falling star.
Go ask that "blushing bride," and see
If she don't frankly own and say,
That when she found that angel babe,
She found it in the good old way.
God grant but this—I ask no more—
That should your number still enlarge,
That you will not do as before,
And lay it to old PETER'S charge.

SMILE AND BE CONTENTED.
The world grows old, and men grow cold,
To each with seeking treasure,
And what with want, and cares and toil,
We scarce have time for pleasure;
But never mind, that is a loss
Not much to be lamented;
Life rolls on gaily, if we will
But smile and be contented.
If we are poor, and would be rich,
It will not be by pining;
No; steady hearts and hopeful minds
Are life's bright silvery lining.
There's never a man that dared to hope,
Hath of his choice repented;
The happiest souls on earth are those
Who smile and be contented.
When grief doth come to rack the heart,
And fortune bids us sorrow,
From hope we may a blessing read,
And consolation borrow;
If thorns may rise and roses bloom,
It cannot be prevented;
So make the best of life you can,
And smile and be contented.

MEN WANTED.—The great want of this age is men. Men who are honest, sound from centre to circumference, true to the heart's core. Men who will condemn wrong in friend or foe, in themselves as well as in others. Men whose consciences are as steady as the needle to the pole. Men who will stand for right if the heavens totter and the earth reels. Men who can tell the truth and look the world and the devil right in the eye. Men that neither brag nor run. Men that neither flag nor flinch. Men who have courage without shouting to it. Men in whom the current of everlasting life runs still, deep and strong. Men too large for sectarian bounds. Men who do not cry, nor cause their voices to be heard on the streets, but who will not fail nor be discouraged till judgment be set in the earth. Men who know their message and tell it. Men who know their places and fill them. Men who mind their own business. Men who will not lie. Men who are not too lazy to work, nor too proud to be poor. Men who are willing to eat what they have earned, and wear what they have paid for.

BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.—"Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—with a father's smiles of approbation, or sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with a handful of flowers in green and daisy meadows—with birds' nests admired but not touched—with creeping ants, and almost impossible emmetts—with humming bees and glass bee hives—with pleasant walks in shady lanes, and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones, and words to mature to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the source of all good, to God himself."

AIM HIGH.—It is in general, only those who have sunk very low that make light of public opinion. In respecting, to a certain extent, the voice of society, we respect ourselves; and if we act but moderately well, we shall gain this approbation, though scarcely recollecting it until obtained; at least, not dwelling on it as a motive to action, for, if that were our incentive, we should fail in our object. Our incitement should always be of the noblest, if we expect virtue as a consequence; our goal distant, if we mean to insure our arrival at a nearer post. As "faint heart never won fair lady," so, if we attempt little, we accomplish less. Let us aim after much, we shall indubitably secure something.

A BROWN BREAD.—Three cups of corn meal, three of Graham flour, one cup of good syrup; two teaspoons of saleratus dissolved in the sour milk for mixture. Table spoon of salt. Water will do instead of milk, by adding melted butter. Steam three hours, and bake in a very slow oven two hours. Stir only moderately stiff. This is excellent. Will not some housekeeper tell me how Graham bread can be made in the loaf, not in the least sticky—quite dry, for a dyspeptic stomach?—*Ibid*
Wisdom is the olive which springs from the heart, blooms on the tongue, and bears fruit in the action.

REMEDY FOR HOG CHOLERA.—W. Fulton, M. D., writes the Chicago Republican that the following is a specific remedy for this disease, discovered by Mr. T. McFee of McLean Co., Ill., and that there has not been a single instance known of its failing to cure?—Take the *Polygonum punctatum*, or common Smartweed—of which there are two varieties, the large and small—use both combined or the small variety alone; make a strong decoction by boiling; add to this slop, and get the hogs to drink all you can. The effect is almost magical; your hog improves, sheds off and fattens beyond expectation. It is a fine thing to give hogs that have no cholera, to make them improve faster."

BOTTLED SWEET CIDER.—At a late meeting of the Farmers' Club at Rochester, Mr. C. C. Holten of Brighton presented the Club a bottle of sweet cider, upon which all the members present were made a committee of the whole as tasters. As a sample of bottled cider it was excellent. To inquiries made respecting its manufacture, Mr. H. said his process was simple. He racked the cider twice before using then boiled it over a brisk fire, and while warm filled the bottles full, so as to exclude the air, after which he sealed it. The bottles were never burst by fermentation, and as long as the air is kept from the cider, it remains perfectly sweet.—*Albany Cultivator*.

INDIAN CORN VINEGAR.—A correspondent of the *Queenslander*, Australia, gives the following directions for making vinegar from Indian corn: "Steep about a quart of maize in about five gallons of cold water for two or three hours, and then put it on the fire until the maize shows signs of bursting. Do not let it burst, but take it off the fire and strain the liquor into a cask, and add about two pounds of sugar to it. Set the cask in a place where the sun can shine upon it, and in three or four weeks it will be found to contain five gallons of good vinegar. Less quantities can be made in the same way."

POISON OAK.—Professor G. Dowell, in the *Galveston Medical Journal*, recommends in cases of poisoning by *Rhus Toxicodendron*, and other poisonous species of the *Rhus*, to bathe the parts with a solution of caustic potash, sufficiently strong to render the skin soapy. This "never failed to cure immediately," although he has used it in hundreds of cases, including himself. The potash is used in the proportion of ten grains to the ounce of water, but may be increased in strength as needed.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a Cincinnati lawyer, "my opponent is a handsome man; look at his square chin: his mouth like Cupid's bow; his teeth like pearls; his cheeks like roses, and his nodding head like Jove's, that shakes the spheres. Gentleman of the jury, gaze upon that massive brow. When nature formed that brow, she put her endorsement upon it; but, gentlemen, she endorsed it without recourse."

Said a male advocate of woman's rights, "when I am in a crowded car and a lady comes in, I think it is the duty of some other man to get up and give her his seat. I look around the car to see if any man in the crowd looks like making a move in the right direction, and when I see them all keep their seats I hide my face behind my newspaper and blush for my sex."

Cheese is the cheapest article of food that can be used. Compared with meat, there are very important economies connected with it. It requires no fuel to prepare it. It is more nutritious, and we must look upon it as a substantial article of food.

SCHEDULE OF THE			
Western N. C. Railroad,			
STATIONS.	Going West.	Going East.	
Leave Salisbury...	3 00 A. M.	10 10 P. M.	
" " " " " "	3 30 " "	9 40 " "	
" " " " " "	4 10 " "	9 03 " "	
" " " " " "	5 15 " "	7 58 " "	
" " " " " "	6 25 " "	6 48 " "	
" " " " " "	7 17 " "	5 55 " "	
" " " " " "	8 12 " "	5 10 " "	
" " " " " "	9 02 " "	4 15 " "	
Arrive Morganton...	9 47 " "	3 30 " "	

Connects at Salisbury with the through train on the North Carolina Railroad.
S. McD. TATE, Superintendent.

"THE ADVANCE."
A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL,
Devoted to the Farm, the Garden, the Workshop, Domestic Economy and General Progress in North Carolina.

THE undersigned Proposes to publish, in the city of Raleigh, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained a *Weekly Family Journal*, adapted to the wants of the people of North Carolina, who are engaged in the cultivation of the soil in all its branches, the improvement of our manufactures, our machinery, our mechanical skill, and all the material interests of the State.
In the conduct of the paper he expects to secure the aid of scientific and practical men to instruct and interest his readers. His object will be to make it eminently practical and useful to all classes.
It will be printed on good style, on good paper of large size, at \$2 per year in advance. The first number will appear about the 1st of November, or as soon thereafter as the patronage will justify. Subscribers will be expected to pay as soon as they receive the first number.
The undersigned solicits the aid of his many friends in the State to obtain subscribers and forward the lists at an early day.
WM. E. PELL, Jr.
Oct. 29. 442 3f
E. J. ASTON,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Dec. 3. 397

Support Your Own Papers!

NOW IS THE TIME
TO SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE
ASHEVILLE

NEWS AND FARMER.

A LIVE NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture,

General News,

Domestic Economy,

AND

General Literature

THE BEST INTERESTS OF

Western North Carolina

WILL BE

DEFENDED.

HER

RAILROADS

AND HER

MECHANICS

HER

COMMERCIAL

And all other Interests

WILL BE

ADVOCATED.

THE ELECTION IS OVER.

NOW LET US

GO TO WORK,

AND

MAKE OUR MOUNTAINS

"Blossom as the Rose."

EAGLE HOTEL.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
WM. P. BLAIR, Proprietor.
THIS HOUSE has been long, well and favorably known to the travelling public. The undersigned, on reopening the Hotel, desires only to assure the public that every attention necessary to the comfort of its patrons, in his power, will be cheerfully rendered.
WM. P. BLAIR, Jr.
Asheville, April 11, 1867. 3f

SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS MAKING.
THE undersigned having removed his Saddle and Harness Shop from the old Stand to the Corner of Main and Haywood Streets, is now prepared to furnish everything in his line, at the shortest notice, and executed in the best style of workmanship.
Having received an extensive Stock of the very best Materials, he feels confident he can execute any work required satisfactorily to all who may favor him with their patronage.
All Work Warranted.
W. M. FARRISS.
June 11, 1868. 372 3f

J. D. HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY.
Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to his hands.
OFFICE, HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.
August 20, 1868. 382 3f

Insure Your Life in the
Brooklyn Life Insurance
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, \$1,000,000.
Insures Policies of all Kinds, Life and Endowment.
Dividends declared and paid annually in Cash. No restriction upon travel on the face of the Globe.
Part of the premium loaned, and no loan or premium note is a lien or claim on the Policy in case of death after second year. All Policies
Positively Non-Forfeitable.
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
WILLIAM M. COLE, Secretary.
ROBT. B. VANCE, Asheville, N. C., Agent, for Western North Carolina.
July 2, 1868. 375 3f



PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS.
THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE
STOMACH AND LIVER.

THEY ARE RECOMMENDED BY THE
MEDICAL FACULTY.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
AGENTS, NEW YORK.
Manufactured by C. F. PANKNIN,
CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
For Sale by Druggists Everywhere. 408 1y

Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap
And Charleston Railroad.
OPENED to Wolf Creek, 40 miles from Morristown and 8 miles from Warm Springs, North Carolina, on the 2d, inst.:
The Shortest, Cheapest and best "Route" from Western North Carolina to the Eastern and Western Cities.
Runs in close connection with the great "Air Line" from Norfolk to Memphis.
Connects at "Terminus" of Road, with 1st class "Stage Line" for Asheville and Morganton, N. C., and Greenville, S. C.
"Through Freight" from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York to Wolf Creek, upon the most liberal terms.
"Wagon Road" from "Terminus" of Road to Asheville, mainly a 1st class "Turnpike".
Passengers make close connections, both at Wolf Creek and Morristown.
The patronage of the "Mountain Counties" solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Farmers will find a good market at Wolf Creek, for all their productions and can procure their supplies of Staple Commodities, upon terms that must give satisfaction.
Trains run Tri-Weekly on Monday's, Wednesday's and Friday's, as follows:
Leave Wolf Creek, 6.30 A. M.
Arrive at Morristown, 9.50 A. M.
Leave Morristown, 1.45 P. M.
Arrive at Wolf Creek, 5.05 P. M.
R. C. McCALLA, Sept. 398 3f

AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.
The undersigned having taken out License as an Auctioneer, for the County of Buncombe, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens in any part of the County. He will attend to all calls in his line upon reasonable terms.
Residence, at the Marcus Erwin place, one mile South of Court House.
Place of business, at the Store of G. M. Roberts, on the Public Square. JOS. C. BAIRD.
Refers by permission to
Robt B. Vance, Rankin, Son & Co.,
G. M. Roberts, Patton & McDowell,
Clayton, Ray & Burnett, Polk & Summey.
Sept. 8. 435 3m

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DRS. HARDY & SUMMEY
CONTINUE to practice Medicine and Surgery, and will give prompt attention to all cases entrusted to them. Their office is still in the building next to the Cape Fear Bank building.
Dr. HARDY will always be found, when not on professional business, at the Eagle Hotel.
Dr. SUMMEY will be found at his residence, when not on professional business.
A SPECIAL CALL.
ALL persons indebted to us are requested to make payment. Corn, Flour, Meat, or any other produce, necessary for the sustenance of man and beast, will be gladly accepted in liquidation of all indebtedness.
J. G. HARDY, D. F. SUMMEY.
Dec. 3. 397 3f

WALTON HOUSE,
MORGANTON, N. C.
THIS popular and fashionable Summer resort will be put in thorough condition for the reception of visitors and travelers during the coming season. The reputation of this house as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL will be maintained, and if satisfaction is not given no charge will be made.
The travelling public will find clean beds, comfortable rooms, polite and attentive servants, a fine Bar, and a FREE OMNIBUS.
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The Asheville Stage arrives and departs from this Hotel and has its office in the house.
May 20 420 6m

NOTICE.
THE undersigned, Agent for the Holston Salt and Plaster Company, Saltville, Virginia, has now for sale at Leicester, N. C., 100 Sacks of Salt.
L. CHAPMAN.
July 9, 1869 426 3f

Change of Schedule on G. C. R. R.
ON and after WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, Passenger Trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with the Night Train on South Carolina and Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, as follows:
Leave Columbia at 7.00 a. m.
" Alston at 8.40 " "
" Newberry at 10.10 " "
Arrive at Asheville at 3.00 p. m.
" at Anderson at 8.00 " "
" at Greenville at 5.00 " "
Leave Greenville at 5.45 a. m.
" Anderson at 6.25 " "
" Asheville at 8.00 " "
Newberry at 12.35 p. m.
" Alston at 2.15 " "
Arrive at Columbia at 3.45 " "
Trains on the Blue Ridge Railroad will also run daily, Sundays excepted.
Leave Anderson at 4.30 p. m.
" Pendleton at 5.30 " "
Arrive at Walhalla at 7.30 " "
Leave Walhalla at 3.30 a. m.
" Pendleton at 4.20 " "
Arrive at Anderson at 5.30 " "
The train will return from Belton to Anderson on Monday and Friday mornings.
JAMES O. MEREDITH,
General Superintendent.
405 Feb. 4.

Spartanburg and Union R. R.
Change of Schedule.
ON and after 2d November, 1868, the passenger trains will leave Spartanburg Court House, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M., and arrive at Alston at 12 P. M., connecting with the Greenville down train, and trains for Cna. and Charleston.
On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the up passenger trains connecting with the Greenville up trains, will leave Alston at 9 A. M., and arrive at Spartanburg Court House at 3.20 P. M., as per following schedule.
Down Train. Up Train.
Miles. Arrive. Leave. Arrive. Leave.
SPARTANBURG..... 00 00.00 7.00 3.20 00.00
Pacolet, ... 10 7.45 7.48 2.32 2.35
Jonesville, ... 19 8.25 8.30 1.50 1.55
Unionville, ... 28 9.15 9.40 12.40 1.05
Santee, ... 37 10.10 10.21 12.03 12.08
Shelton, ... 48 11.10 11.12 11.06 11.08
Lylesford, ... 52 11.36 11.38 10.39 10.42
Strother, ... 56 12.02 12.05 10.12 10.15
Alston, ... 68 1.20 00.00 00.00 9.00
THOS. B. JETER, President.
Unionville, S. C., Feb. 4, '69. 405 3f

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.
1500 Acres—All Under Fence.
500 Acres Cleared, and well set in Orchard Grass, Timothy and Clover.
SPRINGS IN ABUNDANCE.
Branches Running in Every Direction.
One-half, or more, of the uncultured land is rich Cove land.
Five good Cabs on the place. This Farm is one of the best in the country for Sleep Raising, Grazing and Dairy purposes. Payments made easy. Apply to
R. M. STOKES,
Western N. C. Land Agency,
Asheville, N. C.
I have also a number of other excellent Farms for sale, ranging from 100 to 2500 acres in size, and from \$1 to \$10 per acre.
R. M. STOKES, Agent.

WANTED BY THE
NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company.
An active Agent in every county in the Western part of the State. Applications, with recommendations, should be made to the General Agent at his Headquarters in Asheville. The General Agent will also visit the Western Counties in person, and will receive applications by mail for Insurance against FIRE, LIGHTNING and TORNADO. None but live men need apply for Agency.
ROBT. B. VANCE,
General Agent, N. C. Home Insurance Co.
Asheville, Feb. 25 408 3f

North Carolina Land Company.
Incorporated by Special Act of General Assembly FOR THE LOCATION OF
NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN
SETTLERS,
FOR THE SALE OF
IMPROVED FARMS, TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS, HOUSES, MINES, WATER POWERS, &c.
Also, cotton, Tobacco and Naval Stores, On consignment, and advances made on same. Improved Agricultural Implements, Fertilizers, Machinery, &c.
AND
NEGOTIATE LOANS
ON
Mortgage or other Securities.
Those having Lands or Farms for sale, will find it to their advantage to communicate with this Company.
No charge made unless a sale is effected, and then only 5 per cent., to be paid when sale is perfected.
OFFICERS:
Geo. Little, Pres't. R. W. Best, Sec. & Treas.
AGENTS AND DIRECTORS AT RALEIGH:
Hon. R. W. Best, Col. Geo. Little,
Geo. W. Swepson, R. Kingsland.
AGENTS AND DIRECTORS IN N. YORK & BOSTON:
A. J. Blocker, Son & Co.
Raleigh, N. C.
March 11. 410 3m

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
AT THE
News and Farmer Office,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING EXECUTED
in the best style, at the shortest notice, and as cheap as possible.
Pamphlets, Cards, Hand-Bills, Circulars, Bill-Boards, Lawyers' Blanks.
PRINTING IN COLORS NEATLY EXECUTED.
GIVE US A TRIAL.
R. M. STOKES, Proprietor.

A. T. & T. F. DAVIDSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY.
WILL give prompt attention to all Professional business in Western North Carolina.
OFFICE AT
FRANKLIN, N. C., and ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Jan. 30. 356 3f

RAGS! RAGS!
WE will pay a fair price in Cash for clean white Rags. Or we will take Rags in pay or subscription to the News and Farmer.
R. M. STOKES.

LANDS! LANDS! LANDS!
KEESE & McCULLY,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN REAL ESTATE.
WILL ATTEND TO THE BUYING AND SELLING OF SOUTHERN LANDS.
Keep Constantly on hand Plats and Descriptions of Lands for Sale.

PARTIES desiring to purchase in the South, and those who desire to sell their property will find it to their interest to consult with us. We have correspondence in New York, Boston, Hartford, Conn., Baltimore and other Northern Cities.
[NO. 6.]
A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD AND A CHEAP FARM IN BUNCOMBE CO., N. C.
200 ACRES, 3 miles from Asheville, and two miles from the W. N. C. R. R., which is now being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. IMPROVEMENTS. A comfortable Log Cabin, with 4 rooms, Smoke and Spring Houses, two Stables, Barn, Chicken House, and a Tenant House.
The land is well watered, having two good Springs running through it and a bold Spring of the finest water near the dwelling.
THE GRASSES.—The land is admirably adapted to Clover and other Grasses, making it valuable for a Stock Farm. Corn, Wheat, Oats and almost every variety of vegetables grow luxuriantly on it.
There are 8 or 10 acres of fine Meadow Land in this tract: 40 acres are under cultivation, over 100 acres in fine Oak, Hickory and Pine wood-land. As the Railroad will soon be put under contract this woodland will be very profitable. There are also many lots of Branch Bottoms or it. Churches from 1 to 2 miles distant. Indications of Mineral are very marked on many parts of the land.
There is a small ORCHARD, of Fifty Summer and Fall Apple Trees, and about 30 Peach Trees. This land can be bought cheap, if applied for soon. Address, R. M. Stokes' W. N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.
January, 1869.

NATT ATKINSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
WILL give prompt attention to all business of his Profession and the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate.
REFERS TO—Waterhouse, Pearl & Co., Bankers, New York; Col. C. H. Mills, Baltimore; Maj. Campbell Wallace, Supt. W. & A. R. R. Hon. A. S. Merriman, Raleigh N. C.; Hon. J. L. Bailey, Asheville, N. C.
OFFICE IN THE ROOM IN REAR OF "NEWS AND FARMER" OFFICE.

YARBROUGH HOUSE,
Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.
THE Proprietor, in returning his sincere thanks to the Travelling public for the liberal patronage extended to him during his connection with this Hotel, takes occasion to assure them that no effort or expense will be spared to retain the present reputation of the Hotel as one of the very best in the South.
He is continually making improvements, and has now a BATH ROOM and BARBER SHOP connected with the Hotel.
He hopes to have the pleasure of welcoming to the YARBROUGH HOUSE his old Customers and many new friends.
J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.
August 20, 1868. 382 1y

WOODFIN & McLOUD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY.
Will practice together in the counties of Buncombe, Madison, Vance, McDowell, Henderson, Transylvania and Haywood.
OFFICE, Asheville, N. C., at the Law Office of N. W. Woodfin, where one of the firm can always be found, unless absent at one of the above Courts.
Feb. 25. 408 1y

BATESVILLE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
HAVING received the Agency for the sale of Cloths and Yarns made by this Company, we are ready to supply dealers at Factory price.
DAVID & STRADLEY,
Wholesale Grocers, and
Commission Merchants,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
Nov. 7. 345 3f

Cushings & Bailey,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
462 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
The Largest and Best Assorted Stock in the City, of
School, Law,
Medical, Dental,
Classical and Miscellaneous Books.
General Bank and Counting House Stationery of all kinds.
Blank Books made to order, in any style of binding and ruling.
Aug. 27, '69. 424 6m

WALTON HOUSE,
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